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**Check out the
ATA Annual
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liminary pro-
gram for the
JLD sessions.**

Adventures in Head Scratching

By Karen Sandness

My first encounter with the vagaries of Japanese adaptations of English occurred when I was a relatively inexperienced student of the language trying to puzzle out the content of a Japanese women's magazine. My eye was drawn to a colorful advertisement touting the virtues of a new line of サラドレ(saradore). サラドレ?? What was that supposed to mean?

I was already familiar with the convention of writing foreign words in katakana, and I was pretty good at figuring out words like チーズ(chiizu) or バス(basu), but none of my normal techniques—substituting sounds or saying the word fast—worked this time. I kept reading, hoping for some sort of clue. Finally, the advertisement listed the varieties of サラドレ that were available:

フレンチ(fureuchi), サウザンドアイランド(sauzando airando), ブルーチーズ(buruu chiizu), and グリーンゴッデス(guriin goddess). The proverbial light came on my brain. Oh, all right, サラドレ was “salad dressing”! So this was an abbreviation like テレビ(terebi) or デパート(depaato), but a combination of words rather than a shortened form of a single word.

At the time, I wondered if サラドレ was an aberration dreamed up by some crazed advertising copywriter, but I didn't have much of a chance to learn the answer in the next few years. After completing my language program and entering graduate school, I read little but classical texts and scholarly books and articles on historical linguistics. It wasn't until I finally went to

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JLD Activities during the Annual Conference

Have you registered yet for the ATA annual conference? Although you still have time, you can get better airfare if you schedule your travel early. Here are what the JLD activities will be, so that you can plan accordingly.

Wed., October 31	8:30 pm - 10 pm	Informal Gathering (Free)
Thu., November 1	1:30 pm - 3 pm	Annual Meeting
	7 pm - 9:30 pm	JLD Dinner (Reservation required*)
Fri., November 2	Evening	Jazz outing** (On your own)

*We have reserved 80 seats at the Sai-Sai Japanese Restaurant on the first floor of the Biltmore Hotel. The set menu price, both for JLD members and their guests, is \$35 per person, including tax and tip, drinks on your own. The restaurant can prepare a receipt for each person. Please make a reservation with Ben Tompkins by e-mail and send him a check for \$35 per person. Please do not send any cash. Make the check payable to Benjamin Tompkins. (Benjamin Tompkins' e-mail address: translate@kc.rr.com; mailing address: 5721 Charlotte St., Kansas City, MO 64110)

**Gerry Gooding is putting together a few suggestions on where to go to listen to jazz, from cool and nice to hot and nasty.

Letters

Local gathering

Ms. Ihaya,

My name is Hiro Tsuchiya, a translator in the Chicago area. You contacted me once after the ATA conference in Orlando, Florida, and asked me for digital photos of the conference. So, I hope you remember me. As a member of ATA's Japanese Language Division, I greatly appreciate your time and effort of publishing the JLD Times. Our first electronic version looks great.

Today, I am writing you via email to you because I disagree with what you mentioned in your article: "Enhance Your Professional and Social Life: Start a Local Meeting!" The article says: "But organizing these get-togethers regularly does take work. I for one have not been able to host a meeting for well over a year now due to demands at work and at home. So, I asked other hosts of such get-togethers across America from Seattle, Washington (Ray Roman) and the Bay Area in California (Eric Selland) to Chicago, Illinois (Susan Nakano) and Columbus, Ohio (Mutsuyo O. Unger) about how they managed to organize their events and what the benefits were:" (Page 6, JLD Times, Spring 2001 Issue).

In the above context, I read that Susan Nakano is organizing the

Chicago group and hosting meetings. Susan Nakano has been a vital member of our group and her contribution is no doubt valuable to us, particularly in the area of communication among the members. I agree with what Susan is describing about our group, in reply to your questionnaire. I am also glad that she had this opportunity to write about us in the JLD Times. But somewhere in your communication with Susan, you might have assumed that she is organizing our group, giving an impression that she represents the group. Your introduction of Susan will clearly mislead the readers.

I initiated this group in 1996 and am still organizing this group. Over the last four and half years, I hosted more than two-thirds of our meetings at my home office. I also organized and offered my place for a full-day conference in 2000 and 2001. This mini-conference was well-received by the local translators due to the reason that nearly 10 different speakers presented their expertise in their 30-minute speeches. As the coordinator of our group, I decide meeting locations for the regular meetings, making announcements, inviting guests for presentations, and become a moderator at each meeting. For our conference, I rearrange my office for nearly 15 translators, help develop their presentations, making programs, contact translators individually to encourage them to attend, as well as serve foods and beverages. It takes a great deal of work to organize a meeting.

At each meeting, an informative yet casual discussion on various topics offers big motivation for translators to return to the following meetings. The coordinator always needs to bear in mind that anyone can speak out about anything at any time during the meeting. Only if they feel comfortable at the meeting, will they return to the meeting. However, if you show a "they-come-when-they-want-to-come" attitude, people tend to leave the meeting. If they miss one or two meetings, I usually contact and invite them for the next meeting.

I am sure you are aware of some or all of the above by conducting your meetings at your place. If I stop doing so, I will not see any of my translation colleagues. It is also very relaxing to have conversation with them face to face. So, each time, I try to find any good reasons to continue our gathering.

I wish your success in your local meeting and, most of all, in your translation business.

Sincerely,
Hiro Tsuchiya
yamry@att.net

From the editor: Thank you, Mr. Hiro Tsuchiya, for your comments. I apologize for my oversight. Thank you for sharing more information on the effort you put in to make such translators' local gatherings possible and beneficial to our colleagues.



American Translators Association 42nd Annual Conference
Los Angeles California
October 31 — November 3, 2001

JLD Times

**Newsletter of the
Japanese Language Division
of the
American Translators
Association**

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From the Administrator

Izumi Suzuki



It was certainly wonderful to see many people from JLD attending IJET-12 (International Japanese/English Translation Conference) held in Monterey, California on May 26 and 27. At the Opening Session, ATA Director Alan Melby gave a very informative keynote speech, and Ken Wagner and I distributed the JLD Times to IJET participants. I heard from several people that they are interested in joining ATA and of course, JLD.

In fact, the number of our division members has been growing nicely in recent years. I receive e-mails regularly from people who either just became a JLD member, or are thinking about becoming one. The latest number I have is 462. We are the fifth largest division after the Spanish (1790), Interpreters (752), French (704), and German (701) divisions (among 13 in ATA). When you consider that we had 407 members in October 1999 and that our turnover rate continues to be low, you know that we must be doing something right!

In the last JLD Times, we placed a "JLD Bylaws Amendment" article. We wanted to give enough time for members to voice opinions regarding the issue. I think the time is ripe now for a final decision. Voting members will hear from me very soon. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Although the next ATA conference (October 31 - November 3) may seem to you still far away, now is the time to start thinking about it. It will be at the Biltmore Hotel in downtown Los Angeles, and I am hoping that many JLDers can come to the meeting. With Saturday night in Los Angeles, one can get some very reasonable airfares if a ticket is purchased well in advance. For example, I live in the Detroit area, and I just found a roundtrip ticket under \$300 (direct flight) by staying Saturday night in L.A. Besides, the Program Committee members have worked very hard to put together a wonderful program. I am certain you will be able to get your money's worth, and much more.

We will start on Wednesday with the JLD Informal Gathering (8:30 pm to 10 pm). This year, ATA is trying to have every division's annual meeting at the same time. The annual meeting will be the first JLD session after the general opening sessions. I hope many people can come to the JLD Annual Meeting. We want to make sure that the division is doing what members want, and this is the best opportunity to share your ideas. For example, would the JLD like to produce an anthology of "war stories"? Or cross-lingual puns? Perhaps a collection of essays on the cultural challenges of clearing cross-lingual communication? You get the idea.

Also on Thursday we will have our annual JLD Dinner at the Japanese restaurant Sai-Sai right in the hotel. No taxis! Reservation has already been made for 80 people, subject to last-minute adjustment. This year I would like to take reservations (and checks) from the members beforehand, so that everything goes smoothly on site. You will hear from me through the JLD mailing list on this. If you are not on the list, please join it, or give me your e-mail address or fax number.

Gerry Gooding is scouting locations where you can listen to nice jazz, so we will keep Friday night open (for jazz, or whatever you'd like to do)! It is anticipated that the 42nd Annual Conference will be one of the biggest. Let's make sure to make hotel reservations early so that you can enjoy the most convenience. I am looking forward to seeing many of you there!

Japan as a student that I learned just how often English and other foreign words were cut and reassembled into unrecognizable neologisms or used in meanings at odds with the originals. I met such gems as OL, **アイスクランディー** (aisu kyandii), **カンニング** (kanningu), **スキンシップ** (sukinshippu), **ダイヤ** (daiya), **バイキング** (baikingu), and **タオルケット** (taoruketto).

Each time I returned to Japan, there were new words in the air: **コンビニ** (konbini), **イメチェン** (ime chen), **ソーランド** (soopurando), and **パソコン** (pasokon) among others. But I didn't get into funky gairaigo in a serious way until I became a translator and joined the Honyaku mailing list. Nearly every day brought inquiries from translators around the world who were puzzling over some combination of katakana that wasn't in any dictionary. At first, I just took disorganized notes on the answers, but I finally decided that I needed to draw up a more formal glossary. I came up with quite a list of words on my own, but I also solicited contributions from members of Honyaku. The words they supplied were invaluable in bringing the first edition of the glossary up to nearly three hundred items. In 1998, I sent the list to Adam Rice for posting on the Honyaku web site.

That was not the end of the story. New gairaigo seemed to pop up everywhere I looked: in Honyaku inquiries, in magazines, in the videotaped dramas that I watched as low-budget substitutes for trips to Japan, and in novels. My personal file kept growing, and two revisions later, my "Head Scratcher's Glossary" contains nearly six hundred items. Given the tireless linguistic inventiveness of the Japanese people, the glossary will probably double in size again within the next few years.

While most of the gairaigo featured in the Head Scratcher's Glossary originated in the post-World War II period, neither foreign borrowings nor opaque abbreviations are new phenomena. For centuries after the introduction of Buddhism, the

most important source of gairaigo was Chinese, at first only for words with religious or political significance, but later for words in every category. It is because of the Japanese propensity for borrowing from Chinese that a typical modern written text is made up mostly of kanji linked by strings of hiragana. In effect, Chinese served as a lexical mine for Japanese in the same way that Latin and Greek served as a lexical mine for English.

Not many people are aware, however, that some kanji compounds are used for meanings at odds with their Chinese originals. Take, for example, the familiar **勉強** (benkyou). In modern Chinese, it means not "study" but "effort." Even fewer people know that some of the political and economic terms used in both Japanese and Chinese today, including the word **政治** (seiji) itself, were originally invented in Japan during the Meiji period and reimported into China by Chinese students studying in Japan.

Another phenomenon related to gairaigo is the practice of creating kanji acronyms of long names. One of the most famous examples is **経団連** (Keidanren), an abbreviation of **経済団体連合会** (Keizai dantai rengou tai), but there are so many such acronyms that the glossary of abbreviations for Japanese organizations that I bought on my last trip to Japan is an invaluable aid in translation work.

All these word formation techniques are at work in creating the items in the Head Scratcher's Glossary. Yet just as most kanji compounds mean the same thing in both Japanese and Chinese, most gairaigo are used in the same meaning as in English: **アイスクリーム**

(aisu kuriimu), **バレーボール** (baree-booru), **オフィス** (ofisu), **ビジネス** (bijinesu), **コンピュータ** (konpyuuta) and **ラジオ** (rajio). The majority of the

words in any dictionary of gairaigo published in Japan are made up of words that are no-brainers for English speakers.

The Head Scratcher's Glossary ignores the no-brainers and lists the katakana words that cause English-speaking translators to scratch their heads and tap off a query to the Honyaku list.

It wasn't until I finally went to Japan as a student that I learned just how often English and other foreign words were cut and reassembled into unrecognizable neologisms or used in meanings at odds with the originals.

Some of the words are opaque simply because they don't come from English. This is especially true in the medical field, where much of the gairaigo is German, due to the fact that large numbers of Japanese went to Germany for medical training during the Meiji period. That's why a medical chart is a **カルテ** (karute), a plaster cast is a **ギプス** (gipusu), and a cabinet for medical instruments is a **カステン** (kasuten). French has also contributed its share with such words as **アンケート** (ankeeeto) from enquete and **ビスチェ** (bisuche) from bustier, but Russian, Dutch, Portuguese, and other languages also show up in the gairaigo lexicon.

The most confusing words in the non-English category are Japanese words that look as if they could be from some foreign language. A question that has come up more than once on Honyaku is about the meaning of **ヒヤリハット** (hiyari hatto). This looks as if it is a second cousin of the **ストローハット** (sutoroo hatto) that served as the "Rosebud" of the 1977 movie **人間の証明** (Ningen no shoumei), but in fact, it's a purely Japanese expression meaning "close call." Another purely Japanese

element that can trip up the unwary literary or journalistic translator is words from non-standard dialects, such as **バッテン** (batten), used in western Kyushu and a few other scattered locations instead of **けれども** (keredomo).

Made-in-Japan alphabetic acronyms are another obstacle. Even translators who can easily handle the alphabet soup that prevails in the world of information technology can stumble over the abbreviations that turn up in Japanese texts. Most of these acronyms represent long English words or phrases whose katakana spellings would be awkward to pronounce, including OHP for “overhead projector,” PPC for “plain paper copier,” FP for “financial planner,” LL for “language laboratory,” and PKF for “peace-keeping force.” Sometimes a slash is inserted in the word or phrase, as when I/F is used to stand for “interface.” Another technique is to abbreviate an English word by writing the first and last letter with a numeral indicating the number of intervening letters, as in P8N for “production.” Internal corporate documents can be full of all of these sorts of acronyms, and to make matters worse, some of them are what one Honyakker calls “K.K.-isms,” acronyms unique to a

given company.

Other troublesome alphabetic sequences, however, are roomaji abbreviations of Japanese or partly Japanese phrases. MGM is teen-age slang for **むかつく五秒前** (mukatsuku gobyō mae) “five seconds from losing control,” while PPK is used in the medical field to represent **ピンピンころり** (pinpin

korori) which describes an elderly person who remains healthy until just before dying suddenly.

When faced with a daunting two-word string of katakanaized syllables, Japanese have an alternative to the alphabetic acronym, namely, the katakana counterpart to the kanji

acronym. The technique involves taking the first one or two syllables of each word and mashing them together into a single word, yielding a type of abbreviation that can cause translators to wear down their fingernails scratching their heads. Technical translators, especially those working in the auto industry, run into them all the time, and it doesn’t help that many of the terms are K.K.-isms. Some of the better known combined automotive terms are **パワステ** (pawasute) for “power steering,” **エキマニ** (ekimani) for “exhaust manifold,”

and **エンスト** (ensuto) for “engine stall.” This practice is not limited to the automotive industry, however, or even to technical fields: **クロカン** (kurokan) is “cross country skiing,” **アナカン** (anakan) is “unaccompanied baggage,” and a **コマソン** (komason) is a “commercial song (jingle).” Even the names of celebrities are subjected to this kind of compression, as when John Travolta becomes **ジョントラ** (jontora) or Brad Pitt becomes **ブラピ** (burapi).

Individual words are also subjected to partial amputation or abridgement. “Correspondence” becomes **コレポン** (korepon), “inflation” becomes **インフレ** (infure), “bartender” becomes **バーテン** (baaten), “illustration” becomes **イラスト** (irasuto), and “terrorism” becomes **テロ** (tero).

Next come words that have been spared mutilation but are used in something other than their typical English meaning. **ダウンサイジング** (daunsaijingu) refers not to getting rid of employees but to switching from mainframe to networked personal computers. **ゼリー** (zeri) is not “jelly,” but “gelatin dessert.” A **スカイライン** (sukairain) is not the silhouette of the Shinjuku skyscrapers at sunset but a scenic mountain drive. A **コミュニケーター** (komyuni-keetaa), meanwhile, is not a Star Trek walkie-talkie but a telephone salesperson in a telemarketing company. Anyone at all familiar with Japanese society is aware that a Japanese **マンション** (manshon) is unlikely to be surrounded

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Plan Early for the ATA 42nd Annual Conference!

Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles, California

October 31-November 3, 2001

Conference Registration Fees:	ATA Member	Non-Member	Student Member
Early-Bird (by October 1)	\$245	\$335	\$110
One-day	\$125	\$170	n/a
After October 1	\$305	\$420	\$130
One-day	\$160	\$220	n/a
On-site (after October 26)	\$380	\$525	\$150
One-day	\$195	\$270	n/a

IJET-12 @ Monterey/2001

The Twelfth Annual International Japanese/English Translation Conference

By Benjamin Tompkins

This article is a must-read for JLD members who have made a few ATA conferences but have never ventured to an IJET conference. While attending the JLD sessions at the ATA conference affords you a chance to meet with fellow translators around the nation, translators attending an IJET conference come face to face with colleagues from around the world. I attended my first IJET in May of this year and will reflect on my experiences in this article.

JAT, the Japan Association of Translators, runs the conference. JAT has 450 members and has served individual translators since 1985. It purposefully excludes corporate members to differentiate itself from the many company-owner translators' associations in Japan. Despite its name, JAT does have members beyond Japan's borders. In fact, 40% of the membership calls a country other than Japan home. You can find more information about JAT at <http://www.jat.org/>.

The 2001 conference was held in Monterey, California, a beautiful seaside town south of San Francisco. The banquet on Saturday was held at Monterey's world-class aquarium. I frequently found myself trying to talk to people, only to be distracted by jellyfish or sharks swimming around in the background. The Monterey Institute of International Studies helped with the conference and provided its computer lab and auditorium for the keynote address. Students at the Institute kindly served food at the reception and provided simultaneous interpreting at the keynote address.

Choices, Choices

While there is normally only one session on Japanese translation in any given time slot at an ATA conference, there are four per time slot at IJET conferences to accommodate the event's two-day time frame. I found myself torn between two or sometimes three very interesting presentations. To get an idea of what kind of presentations are available at an IJET, take a look at the program for the

Monterey conference at <http://www.ijet.org/ijet-12/program.htm>.

Translators Everywhere

Almost 150 translators attended. This may seem a small number compared to the 1,500 attendees an average ATA conference draws, but everyone there translated into or out of Japanese. I enjoyed meeting all the people of different backgrounds and specialties. It was also interesting to hear from Japan-based translators about doing business across the Pacific. Being surrounded by so many qualified translators, I couldn't help but wonder what would become of the J<>E translation market if an earthquake were to pull us all to the bottom of the Pacific.

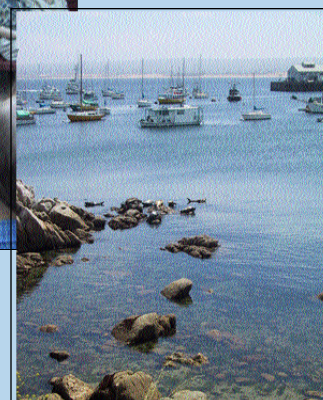
Sweating in My Monkey Suit Surrounded by Hawaiian Shirts

I hauled along my big black suitcase so I could fit my suit in. I'm used to translating in a T-shirt and shorts (or sometimes less than that), but I don't mind squeezing into a suit a few times a year. Anyway, I put it on when I got to my hotel room and went to the reception. Wasn't I surprised when I was the only person in a suit! I nonetheless enjoyed the reception and figured it was more casual than the rest of the conference. So I put on my suit again the next day. Again, I was the only suit! Lesson learned: The dress code at IJET is casual. Wear shorts, a T-shirt, or a suit if you

really want to. The casual dress code does not reflect the seriousness of the presentations. Each that I attended was very well planned and presented. I will give a summary of the presentations I attended below.

Translating Steppers and Scanners: Main Issues of Microlithography—David Roberts

David used to be a translator at Nikon and is now an instructor at the company, teaching stepper theory and operation to customers and employees. His informative and lively teaching style came through in his presentation. He began by noting just how much translation work the industry generates and then elaborated on how steppers and scanners—the devices responsible for integrated circuits—work. David brought several Nikon brochures that he passed around. It helped to see photographs of actual devices in operation.



Photos courtesy of Mikio Yonekura

Medical Panel — Tony Atkinson, Douglas Havens, Steve Sherman, and Ken Wagner

Each panel member took turns discussing a topic of interest related to Japanese-to-English medical and pharmaceutical translators and then paused for questions. Tony discussed strategies for translating flowcharts of subject participation in clinical trials. Flow diagrams illustrating the disposition of patients in a clinical trial often present challenges for the medical translator. He presented some potential solutions for producing better translations of the text in these diagrams.

Doug spoke about regulatory trends in Japan, especially in relation to postmarketing surveillance (PMS). This was an excellent supplement to his presentation at the ATA Conference in Orlando last year. With an emphasis on terminology, he discussed changes in PMS regulatory requirements scheduled later this year. Steve, a physician who is board certified in internal medicine, stressed the need of biomedical translators to continually update their knowledge base in the rapidly advancing areas of immunology, molecular biology, genetics, pharmacology, and biostatistics. Finally, Ken, JLD Assistant Administrator, spoke on his experience using the University of Washington Health Sciences Library for translation research. Much med-

ical information is available on the Internet, which is probably the single best place to hunt down individual words that are not glossed in technical dictionaries. However, Japanese medical literature on average contains a much larger number of English-language references than some other types of translation fodder, he noted. Ken suggested how to gain access to much of this information in libraries.

The Role of the Linguist in the Automotive Industry— Izumi Suzuki and Yuko Middleton

The presenters highlighted the expanding need for translation and interpreting in this industry. This panel brought together two accomplished professionals in translation and interpreting who work primarily in the automotive industry in two rather different capacities. The two reflected on their experiences working as freelance interpreters. Izumi, JLD Administrator, discussed the qualifications for freelance interpreters, the breadth of work, differences among customers, working as a professional freelancer, and the need for fundamental knowledge of the auto industry. Yuko reviewed the need at NUMMI (a joint venture between Toyota and GM) for translators, job requirements, a typical week (busy and slow), working on a team with other translators and interpreters, supporting multiple projects from

start to end, sharing knowledge, and the essential characteristics of a successful translator.

Court Interpreting—Yoko Yamamoto

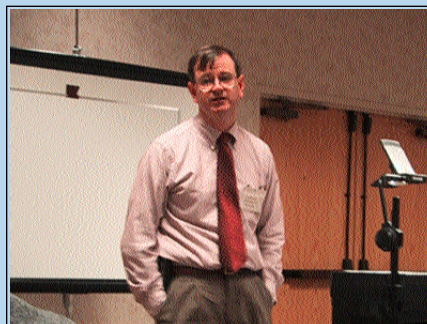
Yoko has a very impressive interpreting resume. Her major interpreting assignments include the UN Conference on Regional and Local Development; UNICEF Conferences on Children; Japan and EEC Finance Ministries negotiations; US Department of State conferences; and International Confederation of Free Trade Unions General Meetings. She was originally going to present with a Spanish interpreter but found herself the sole presenter. She kept the audience entertained with humor and stories about her experiences in the courtroom while discussing the interpreter's role in civil cases, criminal cases, and depositions. She also reviewed her trials and tribulations in gaining certification.

Capitalizing on the Internet and Other Productivity Tools—Henry Dotterer

Henry, proz.com founder, is a true entrepreneur and friend to the profession. His title had me fooled. I thought he was going to cover Internet-based information resources for translators. Instead, Henry told attendees how they can use the Internet to expand their professional networks, find new clients, and work better and faster. He gave out a cheat sheet that lists everything you need to know to get a website running. If you haven't already checked out proz.com, you might want to point your browser in that direction. It was recently voted the "leading online source of jobs for translators."

Looking Ahead

I hope I've got you all revved up and ready to attend. The conference venue alternates between Japan and an English-speaking country each year. The 2002 conference will be held in Yokohama. To save my tired fingers from more typing, I'm including some words George Tokikuni, Organizing Committee Chair, wrote about next year's conference below. The cutoff for the event is 200 persons, so don't put off registration to the last minute. You can register at <http://www.ijet.org/ijet-13/>.



Photos courtesy of Mikio Yonekura



Thirteenth International Japanese/English Translation Conference

By George Tokikuni

日時: 2002年5月11日(土)12日(日)
場所: パシフィコ横浜 (横浜市西区)
参加費: 25,000円 または 230米ドル

英日・日英翻訳国際会議

(International Japanese/English Translation Conference, 以下IJETと略)は翻訳者・通訳者が互いに意見や情報を交換し、仕事仲間や友人とネットワークを築く場です。1990年の第1回IJETを出発点として、日本と英語圏で交互に会議を年1回開催し、今回で13回目を迎えます。

今回のテーマは、さらなるネットワークの構築と、日々の仕事での具体的な事例に基づく講演を契機に自分の仕事を見直してみることです。

みなさんはそれぞれ翻訳者・通訳者のネットワークを築かれていると思います。そのメンバーを思い浮かべてみてください。いろいろな分野・経験をお持ちの方が集まっていることでしょう。では、意見や情報の交換は何語で行っていますか。翻訳者の場合を考えましょう。日本語と英語を聞いて話す能力が翻訳の実力にどの程度影響するかわかりませんし、そういうデータや分析を私は今まで見たことはありません。しかし、この能力がネットワークを作る上の壁になっていることは確かです。日本語と英語間の翻訳をやっている、ともすると、ネットワークは日本語を母語とする翻訳者同士か、英語を母語とする翻訳者同士になる傾向があります。これは残念なことです。母語の異なる人たちがお互いに話をするすることで、ことばの裏にある考え方や文化を学ぶことができるか

らです。一つのテーマについてお互いが母語を話し、または書いて議論をすることが、意見や情報を交換するときの一つの到達点であると私は考えています。そこで今回は参加者のみなさんがお互いに接することのできる時間を増やしました。今までの友人と会話を楽しみ、新たな知人を作り、そして母語の異なる知り合いもできれば願っています。

翻訳者も通訳者も毎日の仕事の中で、何も問題がなかったという日は一日もないと思います。翻訳者であれば、原文の中の術語に対応する訳語がわからない、原文がわかりにくく解釈できない、原文の意味はわかるが目標言語でうまく表現できない、というような日々の仕事で直面する問題から、原文の内容を調べたいが参考文献が手元にない、どのような参考文献をどの程度持っている必要があるかわからない、インターネットを手際よく活用できない、時間に追われて翻訳の品質が維持できない、訳文を批判的な眼で読んでもらいたいが適当な人がいない、価格・品質・納期について客先との交渉が大変だ、客先がひどい表現を無理に使えと言ってくるがどうするか、いい翻訳会社はどう探せばいいのか、翻訳会社とのつきあい方はどうすればいいのか、といった翻訳者として働く上での全般的な問題まで多くのさまざまな問題に出会いながら、それをなんとか乗り越え、切り抜けて今みなさんがあるわけです。講演者の方々には毎日の仕事から具体的な事例を取り上げてもらうようお願いしています。日々の翻訳・通訳の

仕事をどうやっているか、まるでその横に座って仕事ぶりを見ているかのような講演が増え、その内容について参加者の間で議論が広がり、そして自分の仕事を見直す契機になればと願っています。

今回は久しぶりに展示も行います。すでに使用頻度が高くなってきている分野もある翻訳ツール（たとえば、翻訳メモリや翻訳支援ソフト）の紹介や実演、また、翻訳関連図書の展示・即売も検討しているところです。ご期待ください。

参加費用には、2日間の会議への出席、会議資料、11日の夜の立食パーティ、会議録（会議終了後しばらくして発行）、休憩場所での飲み物代が含まれます。宿泊費は含んでいませんので、参加者個人で手配をお願いします。いくつかの宿泊施設についてはIJET-13のウェブサイトでご連絡します。

また、広告を募集しています。会議のプログラムと会議録に掲載するとともに、申込みされた会社のロゴ（電子データ）をIJET-13のウェブサイトに掲載せ、その会社のウェブサイトにもリンクさせます。製品やサービスの宣伝にご利用ください。

会議としての適正な規模や運営委員会側の負担を考慮し、今回は参加者を200名に制限しました。「参加したいけどもう席がない」ということにならないようにお早めにお申込みください。

では、みなさん、横浜でお会いしましょう。

(IJET-13運営委員会委員長 時國滋夫)

Review

By Diane Howard

ステッドマン医学大辞典 改訂晩 (英和・和英) カラー版)

Tokyo: Medical View, 1997.
¥14,000. ISBN 4-89553-631-9 C3047.
1,961 pages with a 376-page Japanese
index.

The two standard English medical dictionaries are Stedman's and Dorland's. Editors can be passionate about which one they prefer, and journal publishers go back and forth on which they accept as standard. Last year, the American Medical Association was using the 26th edition of Stedman's as its primary dictionary, backed up by Dorland's. This year, the new edition of Dorland's has been set as the AMA's reference of first appeal. If you are translating for journal publication, you need to know which dictionary is preferred. For general medical translation, either one will do. Japanese editions of both Stedman's and Dorland's have been published.

For medical translation, first you need a standard dictionary in the target language. This is one of the two mentioned above for English. These dictionaries are intended for physicians, and if you don't have medical training, it is a good idea to have a nursing dictionary as a backup (Taber's Cyclopedic Medical Dictionary has 55,000 detailed, but understandable, definitions). All three of these dictionaries also are published on CD-ROM, and I find having a dictionary screen available to be a real time saver. The CD-ROMs also provide spell checking for medical terms.

A word of caution before continuing: medical translation is one of the most demanding areas of translation. You really have to get things right. This means using the best references available and doing the necessary amount of research before starting to translate. Look at the standard textbooks in the specialty that you are working in and do a MEDLINE search for recent articles (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi>; the site includes a tutorial for beginning searchers), many of which can now be read online. The Web

abounds with medical information, much of it bogus, but the National Institutes of Health and the specialty societies have sites sections for both patients and physicians.

ステッドマン医学大辞典 is based on the 26th edition of Stedman's (the 27th edition was published at the end of 2000). The entry terms, in very readable boldface type, are in English, and then the definitions have been translated into Japanese. All of the entry terms are listed in Japanese in an index at the end of the volume, so to look up a Japanese word, one goes first to the back and finds the term with the appropriate page number. The anatomy plates are labeled in both languages. Illustrations are always captioned in English and sometimes also in Japanese. Material inside figures is in Japanese.

If you are serious about medical translation, this book should be the foundation of your reference library. Anything less than a standard work is not good enough for medical work.

Diane Howard is a freelance translator working from Chinese and Japanese into English. She lives in Wheaton, Illinois, in an apartment that is (we hear) overrun with reference books. Diane specializes in medical and technical documents.

Head scratching (from Page 5)

by beautifully landscaped lawns and gardens. And imagine the puzzlement of the poor Japanese who walks into a U.S. department, asks where to buy **トレーニングパンツ** (toreningu pantsu) and is directed to the Babies and Toddlers' Department.

The most intriguing items in the Headscratcher's Glossary, and the ones that are the most interesting and amusing to people who don't speak Japanese, are the **和製英語** (wasei Eigo) terms, the terms that prove that "a little learning is a dangerous thing." In a country where everyone between the ages of 12 and 60 has studied a little English, everyone evidently feels qualified to combine English words in ways that never occurred to anyone in any English-speaking country. Even Japanese are amused by some of these

terms. My Japanese teaching assistants at Oregon State University burst out laughing when I returned from a summer sojourn in Tokyo and told them that the infamous establishments formerly known as **トルコ** (toruko) had been officially renamed **ソープランド** (soopurando).

However Japanese people react to these coinages, English speakers are surprised to learn that an **アイメート** (ai meeto) is a guide dog for the blind. **イージーパンツ** (iijii pantsu) are wide-legged pants with a drawstring. **カセツ**

トコーヒー (kasetto koohii) is individually packaged single servings of ground coffee. A **ガッツポーズ** (gattsu poozu) is the triumphant pose assumed by a victorious athlete. A **キャンピングカー** (kyanpingu kaa) is called either a trailer or a caravan in English, depending on which country you're camping in. Only in Japanese can you talk about someone else's **マイカー** (maikaa) or state that the students should

Some of the words are opaque simply because they don't come from English. This is especially true in the medical field, where much of the gairaigo is German, due to the fact that large numbers of Japanese went to Germany for medical training during the Meiji period.

do the homework at **マイペース** (mai peesu), and it should come as no sur-

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To Broadband Or Not To Broadband?

By Benjamin Tompkins

Imagine being able to access the Internet without having to wait 30 seconds for your modem to connect you. Imagine downloading a 15 MB file in less than two minutes. Imagine uploading a large file to a client while talking to her on the phone. Broadband will let you do all this and more.

I discussed broadband feasibility at a presentation I gave on the non-translation aspects of being a translator at the WisCONFERENCE. Broadband refers to Cable or DSL and is a means for accessing the Internet at transfer speeds much faster than those phone-based modems are capable of. This article covers no specifics of broadband. It will give you a way to determine whether

subscribing to a high-speed access service would help your bottom line.

Complete the following table.

This is the amount of potential monthly earnings you lose waiting on your modem instead of translating. Broadband would let you realize these earnings minus the \$40 or \$50 monthly fee. Initial startup time and money requirements also include the time required to research broadband options and subscribe to the service as well as the cost of any protective software or hardware you may choose to get (e.g., a firewall).

There is another possible benefit. With broadband, you won't need a dedicated phone line for your modem.

Not all broadband providers offer the same level of quality and service. If you have determined that broadband may be worth your while, talk to other users in your area. Ask about frequency of outages, customer service, technician knowledge, and general satisfaction.

Benjamin Tompkins began translating professionally as an in-house translator and editor at a translation agency in Fukuoka, Japan in 1994. He now works as a technical Japanese-to-English translator from his home in Kansas City, Missouri and is studying to become a registered patent agent.



Number of times I log on (i.e., dial up to) the Internet per month	x 0.5 min	
Number of hours I spend actively accessing data on the Internet	(in minutes)	
Number of emails I send/receive	x 0.25 min	
Volume in MB of email file attachments I send/receive	x 5 min	
Add above items		
Convert to hours		
Multiply by average hourly earnings		
Add monthly cost of Internet Service Provider		

Choose Your TM Tool Wisely

By Hideki Ishii

10年程前は翻訳作業はファックスなどのハードコピーの書類を訳しているのが通常でしたが、最近は顧客もコンピュータのデータとして書類を翻訳家に送ってくるのが主流になっているのではないのでしょうか。また、ここ数年の間にソフトウェアのローカリゼーション作業が翻訳業界でも頻繁に見られるようになっていきます。こうした傾向を背景に、以前にまして多くの翻訳家が TM ツール (transla-

tion memory tool) を使うようになってきました。TM ツールを使用する最大の利点は、一度訳した文章をメモリとして記憶させておき、以後のプロジェクトに再利用し、翻訳作業の短縮化を計る点にあります。原文と翻訳文をメモリに記憶させておけば、用語を検索する際にも役立ったため、TM ツールは翻訳家に多くの利点を提供します。またエージェンシーによっては TM ツールを使用しての翻訳を条件とする場合もあるようで、この先 TM ツールの必要性はさらに進む一方でしょう。

では、現在市場で市販されている数多くのツールからどのツールを選べばよいのでしょうか。ATA のコンファレンスな

どには多くの TM ツール開発企業がブースを設け製品のプロモーションを行っていますが、複数のツールが市販されているため、どのツールを購入するべきか迷ってしまいます。そこで、決断の手助けとなるのが「どのようなプロジェクトにツールを使うのか」という点です。現在、TM ツールの市場でシェアが大きいツールには TRADOS や Alchemy Catalyst が挙げられますが、「市場で最も人気のあるツールだから」という点を理由にツールに何百ドルまたは何千ドルもの投資をすると、後で無駄な投資をしてしまうことにもなりかねません。というのも、顧客が送ってきたコンピュータのファイ

Continued on Page 11

Head scratching (from Page 9)

prise that **マイブーム** (mai buumu) refers to a subject or hobby that a person is obsessed with. Economists talk about **スケールメリット** (sukeeru merito) instead of “economies of scale.” If your physician has forbidden you to drink or smoke, you’ve been subjected to **ドクターストップ** (dokutaa sutoppu). If you’re a woman over the age of 30, you can join one or more other women of a certain age and travel around Japan by train on a discounted **ナイス・ミディ・パス** (naisu midi pasu) from JR. Disapproval of people who live with their parents past the age of 30 was behind the coinage **パラサイト・シングル** (parasaito shinguru) but the anonymous people who coined **パイプ・カット** (paipu katto) for “vasectomy,” **ミスター・レディー** (misutaa redii) for “transvestite,” **ポケバイ** (pokebai) for “small motorbike,” or **バーコード** (baakoodo) for the comb-over hairstyle that some men use to hide their incipient baldness had a sense of humor. I also salute the inventiveness of whoever decided that a hostage situation should

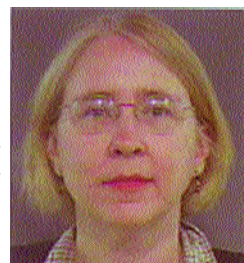
be referred to as a “building hijack” or **ビルジャック** (birujakku).

Just to add to the confusion, these combinations do not have to be made up entirely of English words. One option is to add every translator’s least favorite suffix, **-化** (-ka) to a bit of gairaigo, so that **パーソナル化** (paasonaru-ka) refers to an invention or type of technology becoming so commonplace that nearly everyone has one. A **顔 アップ** (kao appu) is a filmed close-up of a face. **捨てポジ** (sute poji) is a combination of the stem of a Japanese verb with an abbreviated English word, referring to photographic prints (“positives”) that you decide not to keep. A few months ago, someone asked the Honyaku mailing list about **メルヘンチック** (merhenchikku) which turned out to be a combination of the German word Marchen “fairy tale” with the English suffix -tic. Putting them together resulted in a word that meant “having a fairy tale atmosphere.”

New acquaintances often ask how I got interested in Japanese, and I usually tell them that I don’t know, that I have

been fascinated by East Asian cultures since I was in elementary school. But when I think about the features of the Japanese language that have kept me interested for 28 years, I come up with a list that includes the fascination of working with grammatical and syntactic properties so different from those of English, the complex writing system, the dialects, and the historical processes that changed classical Japanese into modern **標準語** (hyoujungo). And, oh, yes, the types of lexical items and phrases listed in the Head Scratcher’s Glossary are definitely a **チャームポイント** (chaamu pointo) of the language.

Karen Sandness has been a Japanese-English translator based in Portland, Oregon since 1993. After receiving a Ph.D. in linguistics with a concentration in Japanese in 1982, she taught Japanese at colleges and universities in Minnesota and Oregon. She lives secure in the knowledge that she will never run out of new material for the Head Scratcher’s Glossary.



TM Tool (from Page 10)

ルをツールがサポートできなかつたら全くツールが役にたたなくなるからです。たとえば、TRADOS は Microsoft Word の .doc や .rtf 形式のファイルをサポートしますが、顧客から受け取ったファイルが別の形式だったら、TRADOS は使えません。逆に顧客から送られてきたファイルが .rtf 形式の場合、このファイルを Catalyst を使用して訳すということは不可能です。Catalyst はローカリゼーションのユーザーインターフェイスのファイル (.rc や .dll ファイル) の翻訳作業に開発されたツールなので、Word といったワープロのファイルには対応しません。また、Macintosh を使用して翻訳作業を行なう翻訳家にはツールはほとんどないのが現状です。

ソフトウェアローカリゼーションの分野では TM ツールは必須項目なので、もしローカリゼーションの作業を行なうためにツールを選択しなければならない場合は、自分が担当する翻訳作業がユーザーインターフェイスの翻訳なのか、オンラ

インヘルプ、または印刷されたドキュメントのファイルの翻訳なのかをはっきりさせた上で購入すべきでしょう。

冒頭でも述べましたが、TM ツールを使うことで翻訳作業の効率化がはかれることが多くあります。「ローカリゼーションの翻訳作業は行なわないから TM ツールはいらない」と考える読者がいるかもしれませんが、TRADOS といったツールが必ずしもローカリゼーション作業だけのツールとは限りません。たとえば、ある製品の英語の取扱説明書を翻訳し、数年後にこの取扱説明書が大幅に書き直された場合、前回のマニュアルの訳文を再利用できる可能性は十分あります。また、シリーズものの製品のパンフレットなどは通常共通した文章が頻繁に使われていることがあります。こうした場合、TM ツールを使用することで、いちいち数年前に訳した訳文を検索する必要はなくなり、さらにはファイル間での文体の統一が簡単となるため作業の効率化、翻訳の質の向上につながります。

TM ツールの購入を検討している読者

の方がいたら、どのようなファイル形式がそのツールでサポートされているかをリサーチした上で購入することをお勧めします。

Hideki Ishii is a Japanese translator, localizer and typesetter. He is currently working for a software localization company as a software engineer. He can be reached by e-mail at hishii@mindspring.com.



**JLD Dinner on
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regarding the JLD activities
on Page 1